

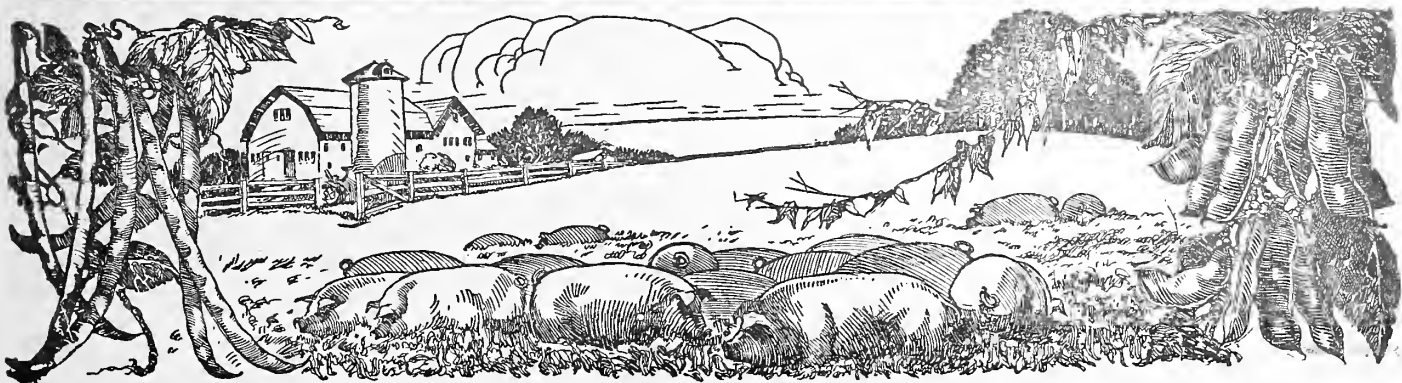
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WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL

Giving Timely Information and Prices of Seasonable Seeds

PUBLISHED BY T.W. WOOD & SONS SEEDSMEN RICHMOND VA.



VOL. XVII.

APRIL EDITION

1922

Our "Wood's Crop Special" is issued monthly during planting seasons. There is no subscription price, but is mailed free upon request. If any of our customers do not receive Wood's Crop Special regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will place your name on our regular mailing list.

SEASONABLE NOTES

With the summer months now approaching, the attention of dairymen and cattle raisers is called to the question of silage crops which are of vital importance. Many crops have been recommended, but for this section there are none that equal Soja Beans and Corn, not only from the standpoint of yield of green material but also because they are the largest producers of food constituents. These facts have been brought out in tests made at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg, Va. Other crops that are very highly recommended for the South are Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Millet, Sorghum and Sudan Grass, all of which are used to a large extent with very satisfactory results. Summer legume and other hay crops should not be planted until all danger of frost is over. Can be sown from early in the month of May until July.

Soja Beans are increasing in popularity rapidly, and it is with this in view that we are taking so much space in this edition, endeavoring to show the many advantages of the Soja Bean, taken from every standpoint.

The Soja Bean is the outstanding crop of the summer leguminous family—and of all other agricultural crops there is none that has spread in favor like the Soja Bean—until now it is recognized as one of the most important crops in our farm rotation. Due to its adaptability to our various soil and climatic conditions, it can be depended upon to furnish not only a wonderful hay, forage and soil-improving crop, but a grain crop that will pay larger dividends than any other small grain crop, particularly in the South.

The average yield of seed per acre is around 20 bushels, and in sections of eastern Carolinas yields of 25 to 30 bushels are not rare. Even at 20 bushels, which is about equal to the average corn yield of the United States, the Soja Bean is by far more profitable as a grain crop. The sale of beans to the oil mills alone will net considerably more monetary value, outside of the large increase of organic matter and nitrogen restored to the soil by this valuable leguminous crop. During the past season, when values have been low on all raw products, the oil mills alone have been paying around \$1.50 per bushel for "farmers' run" stock. Compare this with corn at a value of 50 to 75 cents per bushel, not alone considering the soil improvement by planting Soja Beans.

The uses of Soja Beans are many, and it is one of the very best all-round crops for the Southern farmers to grow commercially as well as a hay crop for home consumption. The Soja Bean, which is well known in the Orient as a valuable food staple, does not, like common legumes, contain any starch,

or only a slight trace. On this account and because of its large oil content, it is valuable for many uses other than a forage crop or soil improver. Soja Bean Oil and Soja Bean Meal have for some time been made in the South, notably in North Carolina. Cotton seed oil mills are used in this connection. As the ravages of the boll weevil have become so great and so extensive—now covering more or less the entire South, and most seriously cutting down the cotton acreage and production of cotton seed—it can be readily seen that the quantity of cotton seed available for oil and meal production will be affected to a greater or lesser extent. As the Soja Bean is not affected by weevil, and as the crop does not require the care and cultivation that cotton does, we strongly recommend our customers to seriously consider the growing of Soja Beans for oil and meal purposes. Today's market price on Soja Bean Oil is about the same as cotton seed oil. One ton of Soja Beans makes from 28 to 31 gallons of oil and about 1,600 pounds of meal cake. The yellow seeded varieties, preferably the Mammoth Yellow, are most suitable for these purposes. The cake is valuable for dairy and stock feeding, and as a human food is used to some extent.

SUDAN GRASS

A QUICK GROWING AND ECONOMICAL CROP.

Sudan Grass is rapidly increasing in popularity, due to its enormous quick growth of fine quality hay. Will make fully three cuttings a season—first cutting ready in 45 to 50 days from date of planting. One customer in North Carolina writes: "We can cut Sudan Grass four times and get from two to three tons per cutting; seed sown before the 10th of May." And further says: "So much grows on the land that it is too hard to get up, and stock are so greedy for it that they do not leave any for bedding, and are always begging for more." We have received numbers of similar letters praising Sudan Grass as one of the largest yielding and best summer hay crops.

Sudan Grass can also be planted with early maturing varieties of Cow Peas. The peas planted in rows 2½ feet apart and the Sudan Grass can be harrowed or cultivated in 10 to 15 days later.

TEOSINTE, AN ENORMOUS YIELDING FORAGE PLANT,

gives continuous cutting of green feed which is excellent for ensilage. It is wonderfully productive, each seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, requiring only 2 to 3 pounds to seed an acre. Teosinte grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet, having long, broad leaves, and contains 8 to 10 per cent. sugar, which makes it greatly relished by all kinds of stock.

SEED CORNS

Our new introduction of Seed Corn this year of merit is the **Woodburn White Dent Corn**, a corn on which there is twenty years of careful breeding behind stock made under the auspices of the Corn Department of the United States Department of Agriculture. The foundation plot from which this stock was raised this year produced 100 bushels of good corn per acre on 10-acre plot. The seed has been bred to resist disease, to resist wind storms, and to produce a magnificent strain of white corn for yielding purposes. Fuller description on page 3 of our Annual Catalog.

Of other Seed Corns of merit we offer the **Wood's Selected Boone County** and **Casey's Pure-bred** of the white varieties, these being earlier and better suited to the higher altitudes. **Improved White Dent** and **Mosby's Prolific** are better suited to eastern and southern localities.

Of the yellow corns, the **Prize-Winning Gold Standard** or **Reid's Yellow Dent** are better suited to the higher localities. The **Leaming** is probably the earliest of all the yellow or white corns.

Of the ensilage varieties the **Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage** is the largest yielding ensilage corn in the United States today. The **Wood's Virginia Ensilage** is very close up, and being a little earlier than the Pamunkey, is suited to more northerly localities. If an early yellow corn is desired for ensilage, our strain of Leaming will outyield in fodder one and one-half times the more westerly strains of this corn, and will produce a first-class early variety of ensilage corn all over the Northern States.

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INOCULATING SOJA BEANS AND COW PEAS INCREASES YOUR CROPS AND IMPROVES THE SOIL.

Inoculation supplies the nitrogen which is needed in the soil, rather than allowing these crops to feed on the nitrogen that is so badly needed by crops that are not nitrogen gatherers. Commercial fertilizers are not so necessary except for very poor land, the inoculation supplying just what these plants need for a safe and satisfactory results. We can supply the following well-known cultures for Cow Peas and Soja Beans at the following special prices:

Mulford's Culture, 1-acre size, \$1.00 pos paid.

Standard Inoculating Cultures 1-acre size, 85 postpaid.

x

MILLET FOR A HAY CROP.—German Millet makes a large yielding and most satisfactory hay crop. With favorable growing weather it matures its crop in from six to eight weeks, but should not be sown before early May, until the ground is thoroughly warm. Care should be used to cut Millet before the heads are fully developed, when it will make most excellent and nutritious feed.

x

COW PEAS AND MILLET make an excellent combination, both as to yield and quality of feed produced, the Millet enabling the crop to be cured to excellent advantage. This crop should be cut just as the Millet is heading out, regardless of the growth of the peas. Millet, being a quick grower, should be planted with an early variety of Cow Peas, such as the **Whippoorwill** or **New Era**, at the rate of three-fourths of a bushel of Millet with one bushel of peas per acre.

x

SORGHUM FOR HAY AND ENSILAGE

A Western farmer has said, "A man with a 40-acre farm who has learned to use Sorghum for his stock can keep as much stock as his neighbor who does not use it can on a 100-acre farm."

If Sorghum is as good as that in Ohio, it ought to be just as profitable to the Southern farmer, or more so, for his summers are longer and conditions more favorable to the development of the crop.

The **Early Amber Sorghum** will succeed wherever corn can be profitably grown, and it is claimed that it will usually make a heavier growth than corn on land that is lacking in fertility. We do not recommend the **Orange Sorghum** for poor land, but on good land it makes a larger growth than the **Amber**, and is a little later in maturing. "The richer the land the better the yield" is true of all the sorghums.

For forage, Sorghum should be planted thickly—we suggest 12 pounds to the acre in drills—and it should not be planted until the ground and weather are considered to have become settled and warm.

SOJA BEANS A FACTOR IN THE SOUTH'S AGRICULTURAL TRANSITION

That there is now taking place a change in the South in its cropping system, farm management, and the character and kind of products produced is evident to those who are studying the trend of the times.

As a people we are slowly freeing ourselves from the "all cotton" program, and are embracing a saner system that embodies the requirements of producing more and more of the home supplies on the farm where consumed.

This change is not the result of a sudden desire of the South at large to abandon its delusive idol, but rather by the force of a changed condition.

The march of the boll weevil, and the excessive cost of moving supplies from the Western farm to that of the cotton planter is forcing the wide awake farmers to think as they never thought before, and they are discovering that if the South is to prosper it **MUST FIRST FEED ITSELF**.

In this transition (for such it is to be) the Soja Bean is one of the most valuable agents known to Southern agriculture, and if given half the attention that is now given cotton it will become a financial life net that will save the home of the present day one-crop farmer when his unsound structure tumbles, as it must.

I know of no plant that will work into our farm system with as little friction as beans can be made to do, nor do I know another single plant that embodies as many outstanding advantages for the Southern farmer as it does, with the one possible exception of corn.

There is not a farm in the South that grows cotton, corn, small grain or live stock that this plant should not be grown on.

On the cotton farm it will furnish forage that will keep the mules sleek, it will make a feed that will rank with alfalfa in the production of milk, cream and butter that you owe your family.

On the small grain farm beans will utilize the land from harvest time until frost, the crop to be used in any of above methods, or may be turned back to the soil, in which event it will carry with it a valuable amount of nitrogen that has been extracted from the inexhaustable atmospheric supply and combined with a vegetable base in the best form to put vigor in your worn acres.

On the corn farm they fit admirably and utilize the soil from August (when corn ceases its draft) until frost, producing an extra crop with little cost except the seeding that may be used in a multiple of ways, grazing and fertilization the most profitable.

Where hogs are a part of the program, as they should be on every well-regulated farm, you have a combination that will cut deeper into the ham and bacon bill than any I have ever studied.

The live farmer who really goes after results will soon observe that the acres planted to Soy Beans will result in the production of a greater amount of milk, cream, butter, bacon and feed for live stock than can be bought with the proceeds from a like acreage in cotton, with an expense less than half the former.

When the habit of home production has by the help of beans been established, a new ray of hope will exist and it will instill a certain independence that will soon become the pride of the farm.

The farmer who will consent to cut his cotton or tobacco acreage this year at least one acre to the mule an plant to Soy Beans, utilizing the crop before October 1st, will have the opportunity of immediately making perfect preparation with little cost for that permanent pasturage that he has been needing and dreaming of all these years.

The above conclusions are the result of some twenty years actual growing this crop; my observations are based on experience, and my hope is that the South will recognize the great value of this plant and increase its use a thousand fold, thereby allowing nature to replenish the millions of mistreated acres in the cotton belt with nitrogen from the inexhaustable supply of the air, and do it now.

F. P. LATHAM.

x

SEED COTTON.—For late planting this season we especially recommend the **Improved Early King** and **Wood's Ingold** varieties. Note low prices quoted on page 3 of this issue.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL.

Prices of Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advance prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling orders at prices quoted on any particular date, they will kindly so state on order. Mention date and number of "Wood's Crop Special" upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order or name business reference as customary before opening new accounts.

While we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter connected with the goods we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Every order for articles named in this price-list will be executed on these conditions only.

ORDERS FOR 60 LBS. OR MORE BILLED AT 100 LB. PRICE. 30 LBS. OR MORE AT 50 LB. PRICE. SACKS EXTRA AS NOTED.

All prices quoted are for our best TRADE MARK BRAND quality.				These Prices f. o. b. Richmond.			Postpaid (see 4th page)		
	Weight per bus.	Sow per acre lbs.	Sacks on prices f. o. b. Rich.	100-lb. lots, per lb.	50-lb. lots, per lb.	10-lb. lots, sacked	Per 25 lbs. sacked	Per 10 lbs. sacked	Per 5 lbs. sacked
CLOVER—Red, 99% Pure	60	12-15	extra	\$.27	\$.28	\$.30	\$8.00	\$3.35	\$1.80
Sapling	60	12-15	extra	.29	.30	.32	8.50	3.55	1.95
Alsike	60	6-8	extra	.23	.24	.26	7.00	2.95	1.60
Alfalfa (American Grown)	60	20-30	extra	.20	.22	.24	6.30	2.75	1.50
Alfalfa—Grimm	60	20-30	extra	.52	.55	.58	14.75	6.15	3.15
Japan	25	18-20	extra	.24	.25	.27	7.05	3.00	1.65
White Bokhara	60	20	extra	.13	.14	.15	4.15	1.85	1.05
White Dutch	60	5-6	extra		per lb. .60	.55		5.85	3.05
Hutam Clover, certified seed.			free		per lb. 1.10	1.00		per lb. postpaid 1.25	
GRASSES—Timothy	45	11	extra	.08½	.08¾	.10	3.00	1.35	.80
Orchard	14	60-65	free	.21	.22	.23	6.40	2.65	1.45
Tall Meadow Oat	11	25-30	free	.30	.32	.33	8.80	3.65	1.95
Red Top or Herds		10-15	extra	.26	.27	.29	7.75	3.25	1.75
Kentucky Blue	14	30-35	free	.55	.56	.58	15.00	6.15	3.20
Italian Rye	14	30-35	free	.12	.13	.15	4.25	1.85	1.05
Perennial Rye	14	30-35	free	.12	.13	.15	4.25	1.85	1.05
Rhodes		8-10	free	.44	.45	.47	12.25	5.08	2.65
Red Fescue	14	30-35	free	.62	.63	.65	17.25	6.85	3.60
Hard Fescue	14	30-35	free	.44	.45	.47	12.25	5.05	2.65
Sheep Fescue	14	30-35	free	.45	.46	.48	12.50	5.15	2.70
Meadow Fescue	14	30-35	free	.26	.27	.29	7.25	3.25	1.75
Bermuda		8-12	extra	.40	.43	.45	11.75	4.85	2.60
Carpet Grass		10-15	extra	.42	.43	.45	11.75	4.85	2.55
Sudan Grass		25	free	.08	.09	.10	3.00	1.25	.80
RAPE—Dwarf Essex	60	6-8	extra	.08½	.09	.11	3.25	1.45	.85

SEED POTATOES FOR LATE PLANTING

We will book orders now for any of the following varieties for shipment during June or July at \$1.00 per bag over present prices. We require a deposit of \$1.00 per bag at the time order is booked on all orders for cold storage potatoes.

Choice unsprouted stock shipment from cold storage.

Per 10-pk. 5-bag lots,			
Maine Grown Seed:	Per bus.	sack	per bag
Irish Cobbler	\$2.20	\$5.00	\$4.95
Red Bliss	2.35	5.50	5.45
Northern Grown:			
Green Mountain	2.15	4.90	4.85
Rural New Yorker	2.10	4.75	4.70
Virginia Grown:			
McCormick	2.10	4.75	4.70
Peach Blow	2.10	4.75	4.70
Lookout Mountain	2.20	5.00	4.95

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

NOTE REDUCED PRICES ON FERTILIZERS.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer. Analysis: Ammonia 2%, Phosphoric Acid 8½% Potash 2%			
	Per 200 lb. bag.	Per ton	
Corn Fertilizer	1.21-10-1	2.85	27.00
Standard Vegetable Fertilizer,			
50 lbs., \$1.10; 100 lbs., \$2.00	3-8-3	3.55	34.00
Market Grower Fertilizer	4-8-1	3.65	35.00
High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer	6-8-1	4.35	42.00
Lister's Standard Superphosphate.	3-9-2	3.65	35.00
Standard Potato Fertilizer, 100 lbs., \$2.10			
	3-8-4	3.65	35.00
Sweet Potato Fertilizer	2-9½-1	3.15	30.00
Standard Bone Meal	3-22	5.20	51.00
Acid Phosphate, 16%		1.95	18.00
Lime Marl		1.00	8.00
Land Plaster		1.50	12.75
Nitrate of Soda, per 10 lbs., 60c.; 25 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75; 200 lbs., \$7.30; ton, \$72.00			
Sheep Manure, per 25 lbs., 75c.; 50 lbs., \$1.85; 100 lbs., \$2.40; ton, \$45.00			

COTTON SEED

	20-bus. lots, per bus.	5-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus.
Wood's Ingold	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10
Cleveland Big Boll	1.90	2.00	2.10
Improved Early King	1.70	1.80	1.90
Cook's Improved	1.70	1.80	1.90

Prices on Cotton Seed take the place of prices in Catalog.

WOOD'S POULTRY FOODS

Our Poultry Foods Do Not Contain Grit or Shells.

Prices below include sacks, and are f. o. b. Richmond.			
	10-lb. bag.	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
Pamunkey Scratch Food	\$.35	\$1.20	\$2.25
Pamunkey Chick Food .....	.45	1.35	2.50
Wood's Scratch Food .....	.40	1.30	2.40
Hollybrook Scratching Food .....	.45	1.40	2.60
Hollybrook Laying Food, dry mash	.45	1.40	2.60
Hollybr'k Egg Forcing Food, mash	.50	1.65	3.10
Hollybrook Growing Food, dry mash	.50	1.50	2.75
Hollybrook Chick Food .....	.50	1.50	2.75
Hollybrook Developing Food .....	.45	1.40	2.60
Hollybrook Buttermilk Chick Mash	.55	1.85	3.30
Hollybr'k Buttermilk Growing Food	.55	1.70	3.25
Hollybr'k Pigeon Mixture (no corn)	.55	2.00	3.80
" " (with corn)	.55	1.90	3.60
Wood's Premier Meat Scraps, 55% protein			
	.70	2.75	5.35
Hollybr'y Meat Scraps, 45% protein	.60	2.50	4.75
Pin Head Oats (for chicks) .....	.55	2.25	4.25
Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa .....	.40	1.20	2.25
Bucl wheat .....	.55	1.90	3.60
Cracked Corn—white and yellow..	.35	1.00	1.80
Kafir Corn .....	.45	1.40	2.60
Milo Maize .....	.45	1.40	2.60
Canada Field Peas .....	.75	3.15	6.00
Crushed Oyster Shell (Poultry size)	.25	.55	.85
Crushed Oyster Shell (Chick size)	.25	.55	.95
Mica Spar Cubical Grit, 3 sizes...	.30	.70	1.25
Charcoal, 2-lb. carton, 20c.; 50-lb. paper-lined sack, \$1.75			
White Oats for sprouting, 70c. per bushel.			
White or Yellow Corn, 90c. per bushel.			

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

LONG DISTANCE PHONE: MADISON 3642

WHEN ORDERING SEEDS PLEASE STATE WHETHER SHIPMENT IS DESIRED BY
FREIGHT, EXPRESS OR PARCEL POST

Mention Crop Special No. 1398

APRIL 24, 1922

WOOD'S SEEDS

COW PEAS

Recleaned Stock. Sacks free.	Per peck	Per bus.	5-bus. lots, per bus.
Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans	\$.80	\$2.65	\$2.60
Mixed Cow Peas	.80	2.75	2.70
Wippoorwill Peas	.85	2.85	2.80
New Era Peas	.85	2.90	2.85
Red Ripper Peas	.85	2.95	2.90
Clay Peas	.85	2.95	2.90
Wonderful Peas	.85	2.95	2.90
Iron Peas	.90	3.15	3.10
Brabham Peas	.90	3.15	3.10
Taylor Peas	.90	3.15	3.10
Groft Peas	.90	3.15	3.10
Black Peas	.90	3.15	3.10
Medium Blackeye Peas	1.00	3.60	3.50
Large Blackeye Peas	1.10	4.00	3.90
Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas	1.25	4.50	4.40
Gallant or Lady Peas	1.75	....	....

SOJA BEANS

Recleaned Stock. Sacks free.	Per peck	Per bus.	5-bus. lots, per bus.
Mammoth Yellow	\$.75	\$2.50	\$2.45
Tarheel Black	.80	2.75	2.70
Brown	.80	2.75	2.70
Hollybrook Early	.85	2.90	2.85
Early Yellow or A. K.	.85	2.90	2.85
Virginia	1.00	3.50	3.45
Ito San	1.00	3.50	3.45
Wilson Early Black	1.00	3.50	3.45

We will put Cow Peas in cold storage for later shipment at an advance of 25c. per bushel over prices quoted. For booked orders we require a deposit of \$1.00 per bushel, which will be credited when shipment is delivered.

SEED CORN

Standard White Varieties:	Per peck	Per bus.	5-bus. lots, per bus.
Improved Virginia White Dent	\$.75	\$2.50	\$....
Old Virginia Shoe Peg	.75	2.50	....
Mosby's Prolific	.80	2.75	2.65
Wood's Selected Boone County	.80	2.75	2.65
Casey's Pure-Bred	.80	2.75	2.65
Hickory King	.80	2.75	2.65
Woodburn White Dent	2.00	6.00	5.50
Standard Yellow Varieties:			
Prize Winning Gold Standard	.80	2.75	2.65
Improved Golden Dent	.80	2.75	2.65
Reid's Yellow Dent	.75	2.50	2.40
Improved Leaming	.75	2.50	2.40

Ensilage Varieties:	Per peck	Per bus.	5-bus. lots per bus.	25-bus. lots per bus.
Wood's Virginia Ensilage	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.75	
Eureka Ensilage	2.50	2.25	2.00	
Mataponi Red Cob Ensilage	2.25	2.00	1.75	
Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage	3.00	2.75	2.50	

VELVET BEANS

	Per peck	Per bus.	5-bus. lots, per bus.
Hundred Day	\$.70	\$2.40	\$2.35
Osceola	.80	2.75	2.65
Bunch	1.00	3.50	3.40

SUDAN GRASS—For a quick summer hay crop, makes abundant yields of best quality hay, and is suited to practically all soils. Postpaid, 5 lbs. 80c.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, 10c. lb.; 25-lb. lots, 9c. lb.; 100-lb. lots, 8c. lb. Sow 25 lbs. per acre broadcast. Market higher and advancing.

ORDERS FOR 60 LBS. OR MORE BILLED AT 100 LB. PRICE. 30 LBS. OR MORE AT 50 LB. PRICE. SACKS EXTRA AS NOTED.

All prices quoted are for our best TRADE MARK BRAND quality.	Weight per bus.	Sow per acre lbs.	Sacks on prices f. o. b. Rich.
MILLET —German, Choice So. Grown	50	50	extra
German, Tennessee Grown	50	50	extra
Pearl, or Cat Tail	50	50	extra
SORGHUM —Early Amber	50	50	free
Early Orange	50	50	free
Sugar Drip	50	12	free
Kaffir Corn	50	50	free
Milo Maize	50	50	free
Shallu	50	50	free
Broom Corn—Illinois Standard	30	10	free
BUCKWHEAT —Japanese	48	48	free
Silver Hull	48	48	free
PEANUTS —Virginia Bunch	22	30	free
Spanish	30	30	free
Tennessee Red	30	30	free
Valencia	30	30	free
NAVY BEANS	60	15-20	free
TEOSINTE	..	3	free

These Prices f. o. b. Richmond	Postpaid to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Pa., N. J. and Del.
100-lb. lots, per lb.	Per 25 lbs. sacked
\$.04	\$1.95
.04 1/2	2.00
.16	5.30
.05	2.50
.05	2.50
.08	3.10
.04	? 00
.04	2.00
.14	4.75
.12	4.25
.04 1/2	2.00
.04 1/2	2.00
.12	4.25
.10	3.75
.12	4.25
.13	4.50
.08	3.00
per lb.	....
.60	5.35
.50	2.90

Special low prices on **CHUFAS**. Peck, \$1.50; bus. \$5.00

POSTPAID PRICES

Apply to Va., N. C., W.
Va., Md., Del., N. J.
and Penn.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky.,
Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c.
per pound to postpaid prices.
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis.,
add 4c. per pound to postpaid prices.
To Tex., Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6c. per lb. to post-
paid prices.
To Cuba add 10c. per lb. to postpaid prices.

Postpaid prices on Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Velvet
Beans and Corn, add 35c. peck to cover postage.
Larger quantities express or freight cheaper.

NOTICE ABOUT BAGS

Prices quoted Post-
paid include sacks
and all delivery charges are paid. Prices quoted at the
10-pound price include sacks; 50-pound and 100-pound
prices sacks are extra, except where sacks are stated
free. We charge for bags as follows: 1-bushel size, 10c.;
1-bushel size, 15c.; 2 1/2-bushel size, 35c.